

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 1.

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FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

A RISING from an impaired, weakened or unhealthy state of the Nervous or Vat[er] System. The astonishing and unprecedented results which have been achieved by this and other well-known physicians in the treatment of this disease. Magician-like has the practitioner to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reach of relief, may become partners of its acknowledged beauties and be restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable Medical discovery of the age. It is the last and most perfect remedy for all forms of Nervous Disease. Magician-like has the practitioner to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reach of relief, may become partners of its acknowledged beauties and be restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

GENERAL DISEASES

from whatever cause it may arise, strengthening the weakened system, and invigorating the body. Fins, Cramps, Rheumatism, Asthma, Chronic, Epilepsy, Paroxysms, Palsy, Indigestion.

DYSPEPSIA,

Trusses, Stiffness of Joints, Paralysis of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint,

Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Spasms, and all NERVOUS DISEASES

arises from one simple cause—

A derangement of the Nervous System.

No drug can, or can have any effect, then, except to palliate the disease, but, under the proper treatment, while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease, and the patient is restored to bloom and vigor, safely by the outward application of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT.

The peculiarities and great beauty of Christie's Galvanic Cures, consist in the fact that they are derived by outward application, instead of the usual mode of drawing out the disease, and, in fact, exhausted nature's forces under the infection.

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

a power possessed by no other remedial agent except

GALVANISM IN THE UNITED STATES, more than

30,000 PERSONS,

including children, and ladies of all classes, have been recipients of their benefits. To illustrate this we suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA. In ordinary cases, stimulants are given, which, while they give strength and energy to the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with increased fætus after the action has excited the system. Now, suppose we were to take a person suffering from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short time, the power of the belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass to the negative, and these lead again to the positive, thus keeping a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system, and the disease will be removed.

PEPSIS, OR PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Buried the past three years these remarkable cures have never failed, when used according to the

FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS which accompany them. It is absolutely impossible that they can do the slightest harm.

No inconvenience whatever attends their use, and they may be worn, and used, as delicate as the most expert chess-player. In fact, the sensations attending their use are highly pleasurable.

PRICES.

The Galvanic Bell. \$3.00 each.

The Galvanic Necklace. 2.00 each.

The Magnetic Fluid. 1.00 a bottle.

Caution— Beware of spurious imitations.

All business communications should be addressed to

A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., 12 Broad Street, New York.

For sale in Frankfort, Ky., by

DR. W. L. CRUTCHER,

Jan. 27, 1849-551-2421.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

LAZ. LINDSEY les in store, just received,

100 lbs prime N. O. Sugar;

50 barrels Plantation Molasses;

10 barrels "Pulka" Syrup;

20 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio);

100 lbs Corn Meal;

100 lbs Corn Brandy;

3 barrels "Native" Wine;

20 barrels Rectified Whisky;

100 lbs "Sweet" Whisky;

200 boxes Star Candles;

100 boxes Mould Candles;

3 barrels Rice;

50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted qualities);

20 boxes Tobacco;

100 boxes Window Glass, (assorted sizes);

100 bags Nails;

With many other articles not mentioned. For sale Sept. 4, 1849.

P. HARKINS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Especially for the ladies and gentlemen of the city.

In general, he is now carrying on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** on Main street, in the shop formerly occupied by Wm. Matthews, Wm. Bridges, and more recently by W. C. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store, and the most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.

Frankfort, October 23, 1849—190.

CHEESE—Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store

and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE,

ROBERT STEVENSON,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Gilder and Glazier,

Paper Hanger, &c.

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

IMITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries,

Morocco, Ground, Window Shade, Bronzing, and

Ceiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, and

and every style of interior decoration.

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal terms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849—3m.

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY—HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

An invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, &c.

It is well known, that from the imbecility, Physi-

cal, and all their skill, and the boasted power of all

medicine, are consequently thousands have suffered

through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their

lives on the altar of man's infidelity. The age

is, however, incurable. The proprietors

of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no deficiency

in saying, that it can cure. They would, therefore, re-

spectfully invite Physicians and all other medical

men to, to the office of Dr. H. Hart, in

the name of Epilepsy, which is here offered,

in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

For the Convalescent, per copy \$2.50

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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 23, 1849.

NO. 48.

Kentucky Reports.

A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, if immediate application be made at

Nov. 5, 1849.

TODAY'S BOOKSTORE.

CORK LEGS.

J. PLEAGER still continues to manufacture his ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, on an improved principle, and are now in use in all the principal cities of the United States. The most scientific judges to be sat superior in all respects to any leg now in use. He warrants his work to be equal in strength and lightness to any other.

He is now manufacturing his CORK LEGS, which are now in use in all the principal cities of the United States.

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ted by legislative enactments—may be, guard this mode of representation, represent fairly that power, and constitute the basis of representation, and when you have done that, you have adhered to the true principle upon which representation should be based. Any departure from it is a departure from the true philosophy of our system of government.

Mr. HARDIN. A great part of the argument of the gentleman from Henderson and the gentleman from Louisville consists in the supposed difficulties of ascertaining the number of qualified voters on the part of the individual who takes the census. Are not the gentlemen aware, that as the law now stands, he is required to take the number of qualified voters? Any man who chooses to see spirits, can see them. Gentlemen can conjure up difficulties where none exist. The assessor or commissioner is now not only required to ascertain who are entitled to vote and who are not, but he is also required to ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years; and the United States marshal is required to ascertain the number of individuals between the ages of ten and fifteen, and so on to one hundred. I understand the force of the gentleman's argument very well. You are, says he, only to take those who are inhabitants of a county or a city. That is the very thing I want to guard against. I want the population which is to be the basis of representation, to have precisely the same qualifications that voters have in regard to naturalization, and not swell your representation by taking in persons who are not citizens. It is upon this point that we are at issue. The gentleman assigns one set of reasons and I another. He says it is impossible to take into the enumeration women and children under the age of twenty-one years. I say there is no difficulty whatever in doing so.

My friend who was last up, says it should be confined to the voting population because they are the only persons who have the power to act in relation to the measures of government. Well, sir, I take the whole population. Suppose the whole population in a county is sufficient to entitle it to a representative in the house, and the voting population is not sufficient. Take the county of Larue, she has about two thirds of the ratio for a representative. And in the course of two years, if the river countries should increase as they have done, and the interior stock raising counties should not increase in the same proportion, Larue will fall below two thirds; but if you take in the women and children, Larue will be entitled to a representative. Take Hardin county, and at the end of two years, she will hardly have enough for one representative and two thirds over; but if you take in women and children, she will have a number amply sufficient for two without any controversy. The voters in Hardin county are 2,307, the children between five and sixteen years of age are 3,308—a difference of about 1,000. The gentlemen can see exactly what I am driving at. It is that the interior counties will be cut off from their due share of representation, if you take the voting population as the basis of representation; whereas they will be entitled to their proper share if you include women and children; and as to the difficulty of enumerating them, there is none whatever.

As to the argument of the gentleman from Henderson. He says there is a constant crowd of population pouring into the cities. I know there is; but there is a larger proportion of men than of women and children. Why is it so? Because men go for their business purposes. Examine the commissioners' books all over the United States, beginning at Massachusetts and going to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and you will see that the numbers of the two classes of population, male and female, in every county, approximate much nearer in the cities and towns of twenty and forty, than at any other age. Take any ² or ³ below twenty and above forty, and you will find a wide difference in the population. What does this prove? It proves that there is less difference between the voters and the whole population in the towns and cities than there is in the country.

The gentleman from Bourbon advanced, I presume without much reflection, a proposition which I hope will retreat. That women and children have no right to petition. They are the very class of population that are entitled to the right of petition.

Mr. CLARKE. I did not intend to assert that they have not that right.

Mr. HARDIN. That is what I supposed. I know my friend from Louisville, wants to get in men, women, and children, who are not citizens, and if his amendment should be adopted, he will get in hundreds and thousands who are not citizens, who are not Americans, and in forty, perhaps, not have been in the country fifty days. I want to exclude them, unless they have been here two years. The gentleman says, we should protect the foreign population. Well, sir, I shall vote for making the native population and the naturalized aliens the basis of representation.

Mr. MITCHELL. It seems to me, the whole scope of the gentleman's argument goes to show that what has been presented here as the basis of representation, is not in fact, such a basis.

The principle, if there be any principle, that is embodied in this resolution, is designed not to fix what I regard as the basis of representation, but to establish the means of distributing political power throughout the state. It amounts to nothing more than that, a means for the distribution of political power throughout the state; and we shall be at length compelled, in establishing representative responsibility, to fall back upon the true basis of representation, which is political numbers.

In the federal constitution, population is assumed, for what purpose? Not as I conceive, to fix the basis of representation; but to give to each state the measure of its political power. I apprehend that federal numbers assign, by our national compact, the measure of its political power to each state, and that the state itself afterwards fixes the basis of representation. This results from compromise and necessity in some of the states where the right of suffrage is restricted, in others it is more extended; hence the necessity for adopting the plan which is laid down in the federal constitution, which amounts to nothing more than a distribution of political power among the states, and the state afterwards fixes the basis of representation.

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polls, a more potential voice than the man who has none of these interests connected with him. If on the other hand it is right, that every free man who is entitled to vote should have an equal voice, then sir, there is none of this immediate representation which this new basis would seem to contemplate. I take it, sir, that this is nothing more than a provision for the distribution of political power—it is not a basis of representation. I was opposed to the resolution, and I am also opposed to this amendment.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. President: The amendment just offered by my friend from the city of Louisville, (Mr. Preston,) involves an interesting and an exceedingly important principle—no less than the true basis of a free representative government. I have given no vote since I have occupied a seat upon this floor, that has not had for its object the promotion of the interest, the welfare, and happiness of the greatest possible number of my fellow-citizens. The maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number," has never been lost sight of in any vote I have given—any speech I have made, or in any act I have performed.

I have been voting for, and uncompromisingly advocating, for the last five or six days, the extension of equal, political, and representative rights and privileges to all the citizens of every portion of the state, regardless of partizan or local considerations; permitting my love of equality and my devotion to principle alone to govern my action. And when the convention on yesterday determined, by an overwhelming majority, to regard nothing but numbers in the distribution of political representative rights, I supposed that the same high and elevated considerations were influencing every other delegate upon this floor.

The resolution of the delegate from Simpson, (Mr. Clarke,) which this convention adopted yesterday morning almost without a dissenting voice, asserts that the free white inhabitants in the state shall constitute the basis of representation in both branches of the legislature. The amendment now pending reiterates the same great principle, and nothing more or less. We yesterday declared, in the most solemn manner, no one seriously objecting that I remember—that should be the basis. This morning we are about to reverse the decision of yesterday, and declare that representation shall be founded upon the number of qualified voters, and not the number of free inhabitants in the state.

The resolution was presented yesterday, and its inherent merits were so manifest to all, that few of us failed to give it our support. The pilots of gentlemen during the past night, suggested, I suppose, a different policy; and we find this morning the friends of the measure yesterday, most loathsome in its denunciation. It is not for me to say, why this change? Gentlemen have given sufficient reasons, I doubt not, to justify this. The resolution, sir, is that the white population, that care nothing about your slave property. And you do not base your representation on the population of the state. The negro population is to be totally ³ or ⁴ ⁵ or ⁶ or ⁷ or ⁸ or ⁹ or ¹⁰ or ¹¹ or ¹² or ¹³ or ¹⁴ or ¹⁵ or ¹⁶ or ¹⁷ or ¹⁸ or ¹⁹ or ²⁰ or ²¹ or ²² or ²³ or ²⁴ or ²⁵ or ²⁶ or ²⁷ or ²⁸ or ²⁹ or ³⁰ or ³¹ or ³² or ³³ or ³⁴ or ³⁵ or ³⁶ or ³⁷ or ³⁸ or ³⁹ or ⁴⁰ or ⁴¹ or ⁴² or ⁴³ or ⁴⁴ or ⁴⁵ or ⁴⁶ or ⁴⁷ or ⁴⁸ or ⁴⁹ or ⁵⁰ or ⁵¹ or ⁵² or ⁵³ or ⁵⁴ or ⁵⁵ or ⁵⁶ or ⁵⁷ or ⁵⁸ or ⁵⁹ or ⁶⁰ or ⁶¹ or ⁶² or ⁶³ or ⁶⁴ or ⁶⁵ or ⁶⁶ or ⁶⁷ or ⁶⁸ or ⁶⁹ or ⁷⁰ or ⁷¹ or ⁷² or ⁷³ or ⁷⁴ or ⁷⁵ or ⁷⁶ or ⁷⁷ or ⁷⁸ or ⁷⁹ or ⁸⁰ or ⁸¹ or ⁸² or ⁸³ or ⁸⁴ or ⁸⁵ or ⁸⁶ or ⁸⁷ or ⁸⁸ or ⁸⁹ or ⁹⁰ or ⁹¹ or ⁹² or ⁹³ or ⁹⁴ or ⁹⁵ or ⁹⁶ or ⁹⁷ or ⁹⁸ or ⁹⁹ or ¹⁰⁰ or ¹⁰¹ or ¹⁰² or ¹⁰³ or ¹⁰⁴ or ¹⁰⁵ or ¹⁰⁶ or ¹⁰⁷ or ¹⁰⁸ or ¹⁰⁹ or ¹¹⁰ or ¹¹¹ or ¹¹² or ¹¹³ or ¹¹⁴ or ¹¹⁵ or ¹¹⁶ or ¹¹⁷ or ¹¹⁸ or ¹¹⁹ or ¹²⁰ or ¹²¹ or ¹²² or ¹²³ or ¹²⁴ or ¹²⁵ or ¹²⁶ or ¹²⁷ or ¹²⁸ or ¹²⁹ or ¹³⁰ or ¹³¹ or ¹³² or ¹³³ or ¹³⁴ or ¹³⁵ or ¹³⁶ or ¹³⁷ or ¹³⁸ or ¹³⁹ or ¹⁴⁰ or ¹⁴¹ or ¹⁴² or ¹⁴³ or ¹⁴⁴ or ¹⁴⁵ or ¹⁴⁶ or ¹⁴⁷ or ¹⁴⁸ or ¹⁴⁹ or ¹⁵⁰ or ¹⁵¹ or ¹⁵² or ¹⁵³ or ¹⁵⁴ or ¹⁵⁵ or ¹⁵⁶ or ¹⁵⁷ or ¹⁵⁸ or ¹⁵⁹ or ¹⁶⁰ or ¹⁶¹ or ¹⁶² or ¹⁶³ or ¹⁶⁴ or ¹⁶⁵ or ¹⁶⁶ or ¹⁶⁷ or ¹⁶⁸ or ¹⁶⁹ or ¹⁷⁰ or ¹⁷¹ or ¹⁷² or ¹⁷³ or ¹⁷⁴ or ¹⁷⁵ or ¹⁷⁶ or ¹⁷⁷ or ¹⁷⁸ or ¹⁷⁹ or ¹⁸⁰ or ¹⁸¹ or ¹⁸² or ¹⁸³ or ¹⁸⁴ or ¹⁸⁵ or ¹⁸⁶ or ¹⁸⁷ or ¹⁸⁸ or ¹⁸⁹ or ¹⁹⁰ or ¹⁹¹ or ¹⁹² or ¹⁹³ or ¹⁹⁴ or ¹⁹⁵ or ¹⁹⁶ or ¹⁹⁷ or ¹⁹⁸ or ¹⁹⁹ or ²⁰⁰ or ²⁰¹ or ²⁰² or ²⁰³ or ²⁰⁴ or ²⁰⁵ or ²⁰⁶ or ²⁰⁷ or ²⁰⁸ or ²⁰⁹ or ²¹⁰ or ²¹¹ or ²¹² or ²¹³ or ²¹⁴ or ²¹⁵ or ²¹⁶ or ²¹⁷ or ²¹⁸ or ²¹⁹ or ²²⁰ or ²²¹ or ²²² or ²²³ or ²²⁴ or ²²⁵ or ²²⁶ or ²²⁷ or ²²⁸ or ²²⁹ or ²³⁰ or ²³¹ or ²³² or ²³³ or ²³⁴ or ²³⁵ or <

KENTUCKY
Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KY.

FACULTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy; Dr. J. D. DEBROW, Professor of Organic, Comparative and International Law.

J. B. DEBROW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce, and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient History, Latin, History, and Ancient History.

CAPT. G. B. BARRETT, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAM. H. ADJUTANT.

J. D. M. S. NURSEON, M. D., Surgeon.

Locatrix.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

Advantages.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character, and includes the study of Civil and Military Engineering, the Military and Naval Science, the Law, and the Code of Ethics for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the various branches of the law, and the duties of all citizens and officers, and a Civil Engineer capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including with those branches of Law which are most generally taught in the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to the student to enter upon his career, with the powers and duties of all citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and with a view to his practice in the law offices of the country.

The Institute will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS.

Half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per College year, \$1000 per year.

French and Spanish Languages extra, each, \$100.

For full participation in the address the under signers, at Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin County, Ky.

F. W. CAPERS

Female Eclectic Institute,

SPRING, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 1st, by which date it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual will be admitted, and, although applications are quite numerous, the number of pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

TERMS.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, such as desire it, the Greek and German, in plain and easy Latin, and in the ornamental style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and every description; the use of a library of most valuable books, of maps, globes, and diagrams, and astronomical plates; and a *large* *repertory* of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of four months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, in the study of the Piano, and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of \$100 per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least expense.

Very young ladies will be admitted. To these, the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M.

J. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19, 1849—51—61.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

BRIL, Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Box, Weight, and for sale by T. DODD & CRITTENDEN, Oct. 19, 1849.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nibs and Pens, and Penholders, and Pencils.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we sell them, and the exhibition of the same in the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849—d.

WANTED! WANTED!!
The undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Hundred Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON,
Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d.

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

AND WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,
N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.

PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers; Butter Crackers; Soda Crackers; Star Crackers, &c.

Always on hand at the lowest prices.

15th Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.
Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CUTLERY, LOOKING GLASS,

AND MANUFACTURER OF LOOKING GLASS, WALNUT,

A street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati, & 30

Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849—d.

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor,

15th, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

Being Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCO lower than any other establishment West of the mountains. Always on hand from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

of the following styles.

VIRGINIA. MISSOURI. KENTUCKY.

1 lb. Lump. 1 lb. Lump. 1 lb. Lump.

8 do. 8 do. 8 do.

12 do. 12 do. 12 do.

16 do. 16 do. 16 do.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849—d.

B. T. MARRISON.

A. B. KATON

STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON,

Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, opposite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, O.

CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted pure—

PEPPER, GINGER, MACE, CINNAMON,

ALLSPICE, Cinnamon African Cinnamon.

The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Packaged to the RAILROAD, TRADE, and neatly labeled *ALSO*—

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE,

Ground RICE, Roasted PEA-NUTS.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.

Ground COFFEE packed in paper to order, for Yacht Boats & Grocers, and warranted pure.

Yacht Boats & Grocers supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

10th REFERENCES—Springer & Whiteman; Thompson, T. C. & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Horace—Galt House, W. E. Marsh, U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble, Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849—d.

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